



Security Council

Distr.: General
11 July 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 7 July 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the military component of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET).

Lieutenant General Jaime de los Santos of the Philippines, who has served as Force Commander of UNTAET since January 2000, will relinquish his post on 21 July 2000. I wish to inform the Security Council of my intention to appoint Lieutenant General Boonsrang Niumpradit of Thailand to the post of Force Commander of UNTAET with effect from 19 July 2000.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan





Security Council

Distr.: General
11 July 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 10 July 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 July 2000 (S/2000/671) concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant General Boonsrang Niumpradit of Thailand to the post of Force Commander of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) Patricia Durrant
President of the Security Council





Security Council

Distr.: General
11 July 2000

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Note verbale dated 10 July 2000 from the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the State of Bahrain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to Security Council resolution 1298 (2000), adopted on 17 May 2000, concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, has the honour to inform that the State of Bahrain has adopted all necessary procedures and arrangements to implement paragraph 6 (a) and (b) of that resolution.

It would be highly appreciated if this note could be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 July 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 11 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Government hereby requests the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which expires on 31 July 2000, for a further interim period of six months, on the basis of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and in view of the fact that the continued deployment of UNIFIL represents the international community's commitment to the restoration of Lebanon's full sovereignty and territorial integrity, as set out in Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

Lebanon hereby calls for the release of the Lebanese who have been detained for years in Israeli jails without due process of law, in defiance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and related Protocols.

The Government of Lebanon avails itself of this opportunity to pay tribute to the UNIFIL Command, administrators, troops and troop-contributing countries for their noble efforts and sacrifices made in the cause of the implementation of its mandate.

Furthermore, the Government of Lebanon wishes to express to you its deep appreciation for your tireless efforts, which contribute to the valuable presence of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Selim Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.: General
11 July 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 10 July 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed by my Government to advise that four grenades were fired from southern Kosovska Mitrovica into the refugee camp housing 300 Roma in northern Kosovska Mitrovica in the night of 7 July 2000. In the attack, 12-year-old R. Neziri was severely wounded, while 19-year-old I. Sedak and 9-year-old V. Baktiri sustained somewhat lesser injuries.

I recall that in June last year ethnic Albanian extremists completely destroyed the Roma quarter of the town in southern Kosovska Mitrovica, expelling 8,000 Roma of whom 300 have found refuge in the camp in the northern part of the town. Ever since its establishment the camp has been the target of attacks and provocations from southern Albanian Kosovska Mitrovica.

The latest attack provides telling evidence that, rather than being isolated and individual, these attacks fall within the overall pattern of the terror of ethnic Albanian extremists, concentrated on enclaves of non-Albanians, aimed at speeding up the ethnic cleansing of Kosovo and Metohija. They were preceded by the shelling of Velika Hoca on 5 July, while Gorazdevac was hit on 8 July. Eight persons were injured in these shellings, including two children. Alongside the recent discoveries of huge caches of weapons, the attacks also show that the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army has not been demilitarized and disarmed.

The attacks prove that the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) are incapable of ensuring security for all residents of Kosovo and Metohija, as mandated by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999. So far no perpetrator of the criminal acts has been apprehended, which proves that, by the failure to take action and by turning a blind eye, the international presences have sided themselves with the criminals and their goals. Such an attitude is in line with the policy of holding elections in Kosovo and Metohija, although it is evident that there exist no conditions for free and fair elections in this southern Serbian province.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls on the Security Council to condemn those acts and to take all necessary measures to arrest the perpetrators and protect the remaining non-Albanian population of Kosovo and Metohija from escalating terror and vandalism.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Vladislav Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 July 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 7 July 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your report on Ethiopia and Eritrea, dated 30 June 2000 (S/2000/643), has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, as have the official communications from the Governments of Eritrea (S/2000/612) and Ethiopia (S/2000/627) requesting United Nations assistance to implement the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, signed on 18 June 2000 in Algiers.

The members of the Security Council endorse your decision to dispatch reconnaissance and liaison teams to the region. They note that these teams will expedite planning and coordination activities to facilitate start-up of a possible peacekeeping mission as may be authorized in a future decision by the Council. The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to take the other administrative steps necessary to prepare for such a possible peacekeeping mission.

The members of the Security Council express their readiness to consider swiftly further steps to be taken by the Council pursuant to the recommendations contained in your report of 30 June 2000 and any subsequent reports based on the assessment of the reconnaissance teams.

The members of the Security Council would be grateful if you could inform the Council on further developments to assist its consideration of the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

(Signed) Patricia Durrant
President of the Security Council





Security Council

Distr.: General
11 July 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 11 July 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1295 (2000), adopted by the Security Council on 18 April 2000, concerning Angola. In paragraph 3 of that resolution the Council requested that, after consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), I appoint experts to serve on a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five members, for a period of six months from its effective entry into operation, to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to any allegations of violations of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998).

Accordingly, following consultation with the Committee, I wish to inform you that I have appointed the following five experts:

Christine Gordon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Juan Larraín (Chile)
James Manzou (Zimbabwe)
Ismail Sekh (Senegal)
Lena Sundh (Sweden)

I have also selected Ambassador Juan Larraín to chair the monitoring mechanism.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
13 July 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 11 July 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1295 (2000), adopted by the Security Council on 18 April 2000, concerning Angola. In paragraph 3 of that resolution the Council requested that, after consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), I appoint experts to serve on a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five members, for a period of six months from its effective entry into operation, to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to any allegations of violations of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998).

Accordingly, following consultation with the Committee, I wish to inform you that I have appointed the following five experts:

Christine Gordon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Juan Larrain (Chile)
James Manzou (Zimbabwe)
Ismaila Seck (Senegal)
Lena Sundh (Sweden)

I have also selected Ambassador Juan Larrain to chair the monitoring mechanism.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan

* Reissued for technical reasons.



**Security Council**Distr.: General
12 July 2000

Original: English

**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations
Office in Angola****I. Introduction**

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1294 (2000) of 13 April 2000, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested me to provide every three months a report on developments in Angola, including recommendations about additional measures the Council might consider to promote the peace process in that country. It covers developments since my previous report, of 11 April 2000 (S/2000/304).

II. Political developments

2. The absence of dialogue has continued to create an unstable political and military situation in Angola, despite the efforts of the Government to consolidate its authority throughout the country. The União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi, continued its guerrilla activities during the period under review, impeding the free circulation of people in certain areas and causing an increase in the total numbers of internally displaced persons and refugees. In addition to an influx of refugees into neighbouring countries, particularly Namibia and Zambia, with the attendant adverse socio-economic consequences for those countries, the conflict also caused an increase in tensions between Angola and Zambia. The Governments of the two countries have accused each other of violations of territory, with the Angolan authorities alleging that Zambia continued to support the UNITA rebel movement.

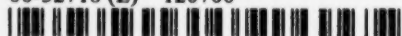
3. However, following a four-day meeting of the Angola-Zambia Joint Defence and Security

Commission in Lusaka, it was announced on 1 July 2000 that an agreement had been reached between the two countries to establish a 10-member Joint Verification Team whose principal responsibility would be to investigate charges of border violations. The two parties also agreed to create a permanent communication link between their regional military commanders and security chiefs in the Provinces of Moxico and Cuando Cubango in Angola and the north-western and western provinces in Zambia.

4. Efforts to promote a dialogue for peace have continued. On 28 April, a coalition of Angolan opposition political parties presented a list of proposals to the Government entitled "Agenda for Peace". The group endorsed the pastoral letter of the Catholic Church mentioned in my previous report and the initiative of the inter-denominational committee for peace in Angola. It also called on the National Assembly to seek ways and means to convince the President, José Eduardo dos Santos, and Mr. Savimbi to cease hostilities and agree to a broad-based dialogue for peace and genuine national reconciliation.

5. Holden Roberto, leader of the Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola (FNLA), in an opening address to the second congress of his party on 15 May, also appealed for dialogue to end the conflict. He noted a number of conditions for the holding of free and fair elections in the country, including the cessation of hostilities and the re-establishment of dialogue between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi. Mr. Roberto also called for a population census and the establishment of an independent electoral commission.

6. The President of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, in his capacity as the current Chairman of



the Southern African Development Community, announced his intention in April to call for an urgent meeting of the ruling political parties of the 14-member organization to explore ways and means of putting an end to the war. However, invoking the concept of sovereignty, President dos Santos rejected the initiative as inopportune. He argued that the conflict was an internal matter and that Angolans have not yet exhausted all the possibilities for resolving it. The Presidents of Burkina Faso and Togo also appealed for dialogue between the Government and UNITA.

7. On 25 April, President dos Santos, in a speech in Nigeria, criticized some African leaders for interfering in the internal affairs of his country and for extending support to UNITA. The Government subsequently carried out an intensive diplomatic campaign to change the venue of the summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) from Lomé. Referring to the report of the Panel of Experts established by the Security Council (S/2000/203), the Government accused President Eyadéma of sanctions-busting and of supporting UNITA.

8. Angolan Church leaders have also continued to call on UNITA and the Government to seek a negotiated peace. The Angolan Episcopal Conference, the Protestant Council of Christian Churches and the Angolan Evangelical Alliance recently declared in a joint statement that they were ready to mediate talks between the parties. In order to pursue possible venues for peace in Angola the Church leaders have set up a 12-member panel of Church officials. On 11 June, they organized a march for peace that culminated in an open-air ecumenical service in Luanda with the participation of other members of civil society and of political parties, with the exception of the ruling party and members of the Government. The group met with the Speaker of the Angolan National Assembly on 13 June 2000 to explain its peace initiative.

9. UNITA has reacted positively to the Church initiative, while the Secretary-General of the Movimento Popular para a Libertação de Angola (MPLA) argued that there could be no dialogue so long as Mr. Savimbi continued to maintain a private army and was obsessed with taking power by force. The Speaker of the National Assembly stressed the unwillingness of the Government to continue to be pressured into dialogue or agreements whose implementation could not be guaranteed. In a speech he delivered at Caxito, Bengo Province, on 19 June,

President dos Santos reaffirmed the validity of the Lusaka Protocol and indicated that Mr. Savimbi and his supporters could be forgiven if they renounced war. According to the President, the ongoing political and military campaigns are aimed at exerting pressure on the rebel movement to return to the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol.

10. In a related development, during an interview in May 2000, Mr. Savimbi told an Angolan private newspaper that a summit between President dos Santos and himself would bring an end to the civil war. He alleged that the rejection of dialogue by the Government and the continuation of sanctions against his movement were clear indications that the Government and the United Nations were conspiring to eliminate him. The Government reacted by referring to the interview as "fake" and accusing the publisher of deliberately seeking to rehabilitate Mr. Savimbi's image by presenting him as a man of peace and reconciliation.

11. Meanwhile, in-fighting within the opposition political parties in Angola has continued. The dispute regarding the leadership of the UNITA parliamentary group threatened to further split the party. For its part, the FNLA splinter group led by Lucas Ngonda decided to withdraw the special status accorded to Mr. Roberto, the founder of the party. It also decided to suspend the mandate of all party members in Parliament, allegedly for their continued allegiance to Mr. Roberto.

12. UNITA recently released the five Russian crewmen who had been taken hostage in May 1999. Meanwhile, the Frente para a Libertação do Enclave de Cabinda (FLEC) kidnapped three Portuguese and Angolan nationals working for a construction company in Cabinda Province.

13. My Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa, Under-Secretary-General Ibrahim Gambari, visited Angola from 16 to 22 May 2000 to discuss with the authorities the prospects for peace in Angola and the terms of reference of the United Nations Office in Angola. During his stay, he met with President dos Santos as well as with several senior Government officials and members of political parties and civil society.

III. Military situation

14. Government forces continued to be effective in further reducing the conventional war capability of UNITA, which has pursued its guerrilla activities, particularly along the border with Zambia. The Angolan Armed Forces launched operation "Hexagon" in mid-April after several weeks of delay due to the persistence of the rains, which hindered the deployment of heavy equipment and logistical ground support. The operation, which covered six different battle fronts, was aimed mainly at destroying the residual conventional forces of UNITA and its new strategic mobile command post stationed in an inaccessible area south of Malange Province and east of Bié Province (Quirima and Sautar).

15. With improved weather conditions, Government sources reported that the Angolan Armed Forces took Cuemba, Munhango and Luando areas, and were advancing towards Quirima and Sautar. From their new advance command post at Luena, the capital of Moxico Province, the Angolan Armed Forces also launched offensives southwards to capture UNITA elements attempting to regroup near the Zambian border. Government sources allege that a significant number of UNITA troops were moving freely through the Angolan-Zambian border with the connivance of Zambian forces. Tension between Angola and Zambia heightened in May when the latter alleged that Angolan forces in pursuit of UNITA clashed with Zambian troops, resulting in military and civilian casualties. Similar operations carried out with the permission of the Namibian authorities resulted in the Government of Angola taking control of almost all of its southern border. Namibian security forces were reported to have sealed the border in the Caprivi Strip to prevent the retreat of UNITA forces into Namibia. In retaliation, UNITA rebels reportedly conducted attacks in Namibia and rendered the north-eastern (Kavango region) part of the country insecure. Several civilians were recently reported killed and government installations as well as private property in the area were attacked.

16. There are reports that in the central highlands the Angolan Armed Forces have made substantial gains, consolidating positions around the localities of Huambo, Vila Nova and Vista Alegre and along the road eastwards towards the provincial capitals Kuito and Luena. Some isolated terrorist acts were reported in Huambo city, where on 22 April an explosive device

blew up the national television repeater antenna. UNITA forces were also reported to have briefly reoccupied the localities of Cuse and Lunge, threatening the town of Bailundo. Apart from the unexpected attacks in Zaire Province on 27 April and 7 May, threatening the Soyo oilfields with two sabotage operations, UNITA troops in the north were also alleged to have advanced to the vicinity of Sanza Pambo and Dange. The rebel forces also reportedly attacked and briefly occupied Zenza do Itombe (80 kilometres east of Luanda) in Kwanza Norte Province and Calomboloca (60 kilometres east of Luanda) in Bengo Province on 14 and 25 May, respectively. Meanwhile, despite sporadic UNITA ambushes on Government military convoys, the security situation reportedly improved in the diamond-rich north-eastern region. The Angolan Armed Forces and the police continued to protect the main diamond-mining areas in the Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul Provinces, limiting UNITA activities to acts of banditry against the unprotected civilian population.

17. The hostilities have had a negative impact on law and order throughout the country. In addition to its traditional role, the Angolan National Police has been fighting alongside Government forces. It is reported that civilians were being armed and organized in civil defence groups in some areas of potential confrontation with UNITA not only to protect the population but also to assist in the fighting. Observance of human rights by the police improved during the reporting period, although individual acts of abuse and misconduct remained a problem. Some army and police elements were recently accused by local non-governmental organizations of perpetrating human rights abuses, including the killing of villagers suspected to be UNITA sympathizers in the Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malange and Moxico Provinces. The prompt investigation of alleged abuses by the police, and appropriate disciplinary actions against the culprits, remain vital in maintaining the credibility and legitimacy of the institution in the eyes of the population.

18. Regarding the investigations into the crashes of two United Nations aircraft in Angola on 26 December 1998 and 2 January 1999 (UN 806 and 806A, respectively), Angolan authorities recently confirmed that security has been consolidated in the area of the first crash and that they were ready to assist the United

Nations recovery team to visit the site. Arrangements are therefore under way to dispatch the team.

IV. Human rights aspects

19. Although the overall human rights situation in Angola remains grave, there are indications that the Government is prepared to recognize the existence of abuses and to develop regular procedures to redress them with the support of the international community and members of Angolan civil society. Recently, there have been both negative and positive signs. There seems to be a growing understanding on the part of different local actors of the need for respect of human rights and good governance as a means of contributing to the ending of the conflict. However, particularly worrying have been actions taken against journalists that had a chilling impact on freedom of expression.

20. The Human Rights Division of the United Nations Office in Angola intensified its efforts to support programmes that approach human rights as an essential component of a lasting peace. These efforts involved close coordination with the United Nations system (the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights). They concentrated on work with internally displaced persons and possible returnees to Angola from other countries, as well as efforts to improve Government capacity to respect basic human rights and to respond to violations. The Division held discussions with senior officials of the Government on the importance for peace and national reconciliation of devising a creative plan for the respect of basic rights, including an effective municipal justice system, as the State extends its administration to areas recently taken over from UNITA.

21. Community-based initiatives undertaken with partners in the Government, churches and non-governmental organizations are showing a slow but encouraging growth in their impact on the overall human rights situation in Angola. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights is working closely with international non-governmental organizations to encourage the engagement of local actors, both within the Government and outside it, with human rights issues. Meanwhile, the Human Rights Division is conducting a survey to measure human rights awareness and understanding among the

population in general. So far, research shows that Angolans know their rights better than they know the mechanisms for exercising them.

Child protection

22. The plight of children in general is a particularly acute feature of the long years of conflict in Angola. Generations of children have grown up in the midst of conflict, which for many is the only reality they know. This is true not only for the large number of child combatants but also for the thousands of children who have been victimized through displacement, separation from and loss of families and physical injuries. To address the needs of these children a coordinated and sustained approach will be required from the international community throughout Angola.

23. In order to increase the level of child protection within Angola, there should be greater efforts to insist on the need to refrain from targeting civilians, to secure access to vulnerable populations comprising largely women and children and to ensure the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former child combatants. It is also essential to stress the special needs of the large number of children who are victims of mine injuries as well as the vast number of internally displaced women and children who have fled to the urban centres as a consequence of the ongoing conflict. Efforts should continue to include child protection advisers as an integral part of the Mission in all relevant areas of deployment so as to ensure that the protection of war-affected children is dealt with in a comprehensive manner.

V. Humanitarian situation

24. The humanitarian situation in Angola remains precarious. During the period under review, more than 1 million persons continued to rely on food distributions to survive and an estimated 2.5 million people received some kind of humanitarian assistance. Although humanitarian agencies maintain large-scale, life-saving operations in areas with high concentrations of displaced persons, only limited progress has been made in improving general living conditions. Most of the populations displaced since 1998 continue to live in provincial capitals where access to agricultural land is restricted and families are forced to rely on coping mechanisms that provide only basic subsistence. During his visit to Angola in May, my Adviser for

Special Assignments in Africa expressed concern at conditions in camps for internally displaced persons in Luanda and Huambo Provinces. In an effort to support the populations at risk, United Nations agencies continue to provide agricultural inputs, non-food items, health care, water and sanitation programmes, general distributions and food-for-work opportunities.

25. By the end of the period, the World Food Programme (WFP) was facing a possible breakdown in the food pipeline from the end of August 2000. In an effort to protect the pipeline for the "hunger gap" in September and October, and because many families will have food stocks for approximately three months following the harvest, WFP reduced the number of beneficiaries receiving direct food assistance by approximately 20 per cent during June and July. At Luena, where more than 69,000 at-risk persons received direct assistance in April, the caseload was cut by 60 per cent. United Nations agencies have expressed serious concern about the possible onset of hunger in certain locations unless urgent steps are taken to strengthen the pipeline from September onwards. Following the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/WFP food and crop supply mission in mid-April, WFP estimated that the number of people in need of food assistance would increase from 1.1 million to 1.5 million. On the basis of assessments, nutritional agencies recommended that emergency rations be increased to 2,100 kcal from the current level of 1,800 kcal.

26. Although the nutritional situation remained positive in most locations, in some areas malnutrition rates have increased. In the Sangando camp, 30 per cent of children screened suffered from malnutrition. At Kuito, where WFP was able to deliver only 50 per cent of food requirements owing to limited air access, the number of young children in supplementary feeding centres rose during the period under review. Reports also suggest that malnutrition rates may be rising in certain municipalities around Huambo. In the hard-hit city of Malange, on the other hand, and the surrounding towns of Cangandala, Kulamuxito and Lombe, malnutrition rates improved as a result of proactive interventions during the past year aimed at supporting at-risk families. More than 103,000 persons were reportedly displaced in 14 provinces during the period, the largest movements occurring in Bié, Kwanza Norte, Huíla and Lunda Sul Provinces. Return movements

involving an estimated 4,000 people were reported in May and June in Kwanza Norte and Zaire Provinces.

27. A meningitis outbreak was reported in Huambo municipality although an epidemic was prevented by a coordinated rapid response. A slight increase in the number of reported polio cases occurred in Luanda and Benguela Provinces. A relatively large number of trypanosomiasis cases were reported in villages around Uíge town. During the second week of June, the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund conducted the first phase of a three-stage polio vaccination campaign. Angola remains one of the few countries in the world where polio is endemic and it has been specifically targeted this year during the worldwide campaign to eradicate the disease. Approximately 600 persons participated in the mobilization campaign which aims to vaccinate 3 million children under 5 in 164 districts. United Nations agencies estimate that 20 per cent of the target group is inaccessible because of the prevailing insecurity.

28. In a major step forward, a detailed plan of action for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the rapid assessment of critical needs was drafted. During the rapid assessment conducted early in April, 14 inter-agency teams visited 31 locations in 10 provinces to identify the most acute needs of at-risk populations. By mid-June, six sub-working groups comprising representatives from Government Ministries, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations had identified concrete steps in food security, health and nutrition, resettlement, mine action, water and sanitation, protection and education. The plan of action, which will be formally presented by the Government in early July, is expected to form the framework for humanitarian interventions during the second half of 2000.

29. Humanitarian access to at-risk populations increased during the reporting period as new locations came under the administration of the Government. These locations included Maquela do Zombo (population 3,947) in Uíge Province, Cangandala (population 26,200) in Malange Province and Cuvelai (population 5,416) in Cunene Province. Andulo (44,207) in Bié Province and Bailundo (25,096) in Huambo Province also became accessible, although humanitarian agencies were not yet operational because of ongoing insecurity. At Calenga (2,054), Lepi (3,570)

and Longonjo (16,785) in Huambo Province, humanitarian programmes aimed at supporting at-risk displaced populations were launched. United Nations agencies conducted an assessment at Camenongue in Moxico Province although no operations have begun, owing to expected insecurity. Almost all areas along the eastern and southern borders remain inaccessible to humanitarian agencies. The Mine Action Programme of the United Nations Office for Project Services reported in May that the number of landmines and unexploded ordnance ranges between 6 million and 7 million and that 79 different types of devices have been found.

30. Road access remained restricted throughout the country, only coastal roads and routes within the security perimeters of major provincial cities being useable by humanitarian agencies. Road links between provincial capitals were also insecure in the central and eastern parts of the country. More than 70 per cent of all humanitarian assistance was delivered by air because of restricted surface routes. However, airstrip damage at Kuito and Negage continued to delay deliveries, thus placing hundreds of thousands of persons at further risk. By early June, repairs at Negage airport had been completed and it was possible to resume large-scale humanitarian operations.

31. At the end of June, the number of internally displaced persons was estimated at 2.5 million, approximately 20 per cent of the total population of Angola. Of that number, 1,051,848 were officially registered by a United Nations agency or by a non-governmental organization. The June figure represented a small decrease from early May when the reported number of displaced persons was 2.6 million. The reason for the reduction was clarification of the caseloads of internally displaced persons by provincial governments and the return movements in Kwanza Norte and Zaire Provinces.

32. As part of ongoing efforts to find durable solutions to the problems of internal displacement, provincial authorities are drafting resettlement plans for implementation in the near future. As a follow-up to the rapid assessment, the Government has been working with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to draft minimum operational standards for the resettlement of displaced populations into safe areas outside the cities. The minimum standards specify preconditions for resettlement as well as targets for post-relocation

assistance, and are expected to be presented by the Government in July.

VI. Socio-economic situation

33. The consequences of the prolonged conflict in Angola bring to the fore many critical development problems and challenges which affect the achievement of the fundamental objective — sustainable human development — of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In spite of the constraining context, assistance continued to be rendered to the Government to help it address the serious humanitarian and development crises facing the country. The country office of UNDP remained committed to the need for a coordinated and effective United Nations response to Angola's humanitarian and development challenges.

34. Sustained support to poverty reduction measures was reinforced through the recent UNDP commitment to collaborate closely with the World Bank to assist the Government to prepare a poverty reduction strategy paper. Poverty has become endemic, with some 78 per cent of the rural population and 40 per cent of urban dwellers living below the poverty line. The poverty reduction strategy paper, part of the staff monitored programme package, is considered by the Government as an essential component of its policy towards poverty reduction and macroeconomic reform. United Nations gender-related activities concentrated on supporting national preparations for participation in the Beijing-plus-five special session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The main challenge was helping to ensure a participatory process involving a broad range of women's organizations as well as promoting collaborative dialogue between civil society and the Government, particularly the Ministry of Family and the Promotion of Women.

35. Meanwhile, the economy continued to face serious macroeconomic instability, with a 96.3 per cent accumulated inflation rate at the end of May, implying significant erosion of the purchasing power of Angolans and greater poverty. The grave macroeconomic environment prompted the Government to reach an agreement with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a staff monitored programme until the end of the year, to be followed by a full structural adjustment programme.

36. The effects of the war have been felt on the social infrastructure in the urban and semi-urban areas, where the continuous influx of displaced populations coupled with poor maintenance has reduced access to piped water, education and health, etc. Life expectancy at birth is 46 years, and only 32 per cent of the population has access to safe water, some of the lowest indicators among developing countries.

37. Production in agriculture and manufacturing has been very poor. In agriculture in particular, mines, military attacks and general insecurity have driven the population from the land in the central highlands, the cereal basket of the country, and in the northern provinces, where cash crops like coffee were produced, thus plunging them into poverty and eventual displacement to urban centres. Although the oil sector is growing, its effect on other sectors of the economy will depend on the smooth implementation of the IMF programme, and on an eventual expenditure switch in favour of the social sectors and other parts of the economy.

38. UNDP continued to provide support to the capacity-building of Government institutions, such as the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration, for the coordination of humanitarian assistance. Support also continued to be rendered to mine-action activities critical for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the movement of the internally displaced persons. Follow-up efforts were made to draft and implement as soon as possible an action plan aimed at addressing the issues raised in the report of the United Nations inter-agency mission led by Carolyn McAskie, Emergency Relief Coordinator a.i., which visited Angola from 18 to 23 March, with the objective of reviewing existing protection arrangements and humanitarian assistance being provided to internally displaced persons and assessing the operational capacity of the United Nations agencies on the ground.

39. Concern with the insufficiency of reliable and updated social and economic statistical data, particularly with regard to the war-affected populations and areas, led UNDP to commission studies focusing on aspects fundamental for the achievement of the goal of sustainable human development, namely the impact of HIV/AIDS on the war-affected population, particularly the internally displaced persons; the impact of the internally displaced persons on the environment; the impact of the internally displaced persons on the local government structures; and the impact of

population movements on the overall structure of Angolan society. It is expected that the information generated will be useful for strengthening the national response to the serious situation of the internally displaced persons and the definition of policies to improve the living conditions of the war-affected populations.

VII. Observations

40. As I have stated in my previous reports, UNITA bears the primary responsibility for the return to war in Angola. Its refusal to comply with key provisions of the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex), in particular its failure to demilitarize its forces and to allow State administration to be extended throughout the country, precipitated the resumption of widespread hostilities.

41. I remain deeply concerned by the continuing fighting and its devastating effects on the population. As disturbing is the absence of any meaningful attempt to reach a political settlement of the conflict. In an effort to engage the Government of Angola in a discussion of these issues, my Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa visited Angola in May and held useful talks with President dos Santos, senior Government and MPLA officials, and members of political parties and civil society. It was agreed that further talks would be held and that, in consultation with the Government, he would pay further visits. Meanwhile, the head of the United Nations Office in Angola has been selected and I expect to inform the Security Council very shortly of the appointment.

42. Although Government forces continue to make progress in reducing the conventional war capability of UNITA, guerrilla activities persist in many parts of the country, perpetuating the prevailing insecurity among the population and considerably reducing the amount of humanitarian assistance that can be delivered by road. As indicated in the present report, the humanitarian situation in Angola remains very serious. I reiterate my appeal to all parties concerned to facilitate the delivery of emergency relief assistance. As I have done in the past, I also urge the donor community to respond as generously as possible to the 2000 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola.

43. Although the overall human rights situation in Angola remains grave, there are indications that the

Government is prepared to recognize the existence of abuses and to develop regular procedures to address them. I welcome this development. The Human Rights Division of the United Nations Office in Angola will continue to provide assistance to the Government in the area of human rights capacity-building.

44. With the Government's recovery of vast areas of national territory as a result of its successful military campaign against UNITA, there is an urgent need to begin to rebuild the destroyed physical and social infrastructures and to provide the war-fatigued population with the opportunity to maintain sustainable livelihoods. The United Nations system and the international community as a whole will continue to support the Government in its efforts to supply basic services to the people of Angola, including those living in regions formerly occupied by UNITA.



Security Council

Distr.: General
12 July 2000

Original: English

**Letter dated 11 July 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to
the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the resolution on the protection of rights and interests of the Republic of Montenegro and its citizens, adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Montenegro on 8 July 2000 (see annex).

Slovenia regards the enclosed resolution as a document of great importance, adopted in the crucial moment for the future of the Republic of Montenegro, as well as for the future of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

I should like to request your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samuel Žbogar
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 11 July 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

Aware of the responsibility that we have, on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Montenegro, to protect constitutional order and position of Montenegro, its state dignity and development of democracy in Montenegro;

Confirming our earlier stated attitude regarding illegitimacy and illegality of the federal authorities that were constituted against the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Constitution of the Republic of Montenegro, laws and will of the Montenegrin citizens;

Concluding that there is a constant violation of the Constitution of FRY at the expense of Montenegro and its constitutional position stipulated in articles 1 and 6 of the Constitution, and that the latest amendments of the Constitution led to a classic constitutional destruction;

Decided to comply with its constitutional responsibility and will of the citizens of Montenegro expressed at the elections held in 1998;

The Parliament of the Republic of Montenegro, at the second meeting of the first regular session in 2000, held on July 8, 2000, promulgated

**RESOLUTION
ON THE PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO AND ITS CITIZENS**

1. The Parliament shall not recognise and accept any legal or political act whatsoever passed by the legislative, executive and judicial authorities of the federal state without participation of lawful and legal representatives of Montenegro.
2. The Parliament shall not recognise and accept amendments to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as the amendments were adopted by the illegal and illegitimate Federal Parliament, against the majority will of the citizens of Montenegro and flagrantly violating the constitutional right of the Republic of Montenegro as an equal constituent of the federal state.
3. The Parliament calls upon all the state authorities to act, within the framework of their constitutional and legal powers, in accordance with this resolution and not to implement any decisions whatsoever adopted by the illegitimate and illegal federal authorities and to undertake all the normative and other measures necessary for the protection of interests of the citizens and the Republic of Montenegro and unhindered functioning of its legal system.
4. The Parliament calls upon all the state authorities of the Republic, especially the Ministry of Internal Affairs, political parties, bodies and institutions to contribute through their activities to preserve peace, as well as members of the Yugoslav Army not to allow to be abused against the citizens, institutions and state authorities of the Republic of Montenegro.
5. The Parliament calls upon the citizens of Montenegro, citizens and democratic forces of Serbia as well as international community to help finding peaceful solutions to the problems existing between Montenegro and the state authorities of Serbia and the Federation, respecting the will of citizens, since it is in the interest of both Montenegro and Serbia, but also in the interest of the stabilisation of circumstances in the South East Europe.

No. 02-1812/4

Podgorica, July 8, 2000

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO

PRESIDENT,

(Signed) Svetozar Marović

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
12 July 2000

Original: English

Note verbale dated 11 July 2000 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to refer to the Mission's note verbale dated 22 March 2000 (S/2000/240) informing of the establishment of a special interdepartmental commission to investigate the allegations in the report of the Panel of Experts on Violations of Security Council Sanctions against UNITA contained in document S/2000/203 of 10 March 2000.

In connection with paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000 concerning the situation in Angola, inviting the States referred to in the report of the Panel of Experts to inform the Security Council Sanctions Committee of the results of such investigations, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria has the pleasure to advise that the commission's report ("Findings and Conclusions") has been recently approved by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria and is being submitted herewith as an annex to the present note verbale for information and the kind consideration of the members of the Security Council.

The annexes and attachments to the commission's report, containing exclusively technical information, have been duly presented to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola.

The Permanent Mission of Bulgaria would be grateful if the contents of the above note verbale and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.



Annex to the note verbale dated 11 July 2000 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

OF THE GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF BULGARIA ON 16 MARCH 2000 TO INVESTIGATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COUNCIL ON THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND THE MOBILISATION CONVENIENCE AND OF THE COMMISSION FOR CONTROL AND PERMISSION OF FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITIES IN ARMS AND DUAL-USE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES WITH REGARD TO THE REPORT OF THE UN PANEL OF EXPERTS ON VIOLATIONS OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS AGAINST UNITA

In compliance with the Decision under Agenda Item 29 of the Council of Ministers Meeting on 16 March 2000 /Protocol N 12/, the Governmental Commission composed as follows:

Mr. Theodosy Simeonov - Minister of Justice - Chairman, and members: Mr. Vassily Takev - Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Velizar Shalamanov - Deputy Minister of Defence, Ms. Politimi Paunova - Director at the Ministry of Economy, Mr. Bozhidar Popov - Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, Mr. Theodor Georgiev - Director at the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Grozdan Karadjov - Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications,

has conducted a profound investigation into and analysis of the activities of the Interdepartmental Council for the Military-Industrial Complex and the Mobilisation Convenience, and of the Commission for Control and Permission of Foreign Trade Activities in Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.

The Commission investigated all known facts and circumstances, related to the allegations concerning Bulgaria included in the Report of the Panel of Experts on Violations of Security Council Sanctions against UNITA. The Commission held hearings with Mr. Hristo Mihaylovski - Deputy Minister of Economy, Mr. Blagoy Guenov - Secretary of the Interdepartmental Council for the Military-Industrial Complex and the Mobilisation Convenience, as well as with Mr. Iliya Chalev - former Secretary of the Commission for Control and Permission of Foreign Trade Activities in Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies. The Commission examined and analysed the available documentation and information related to the findings of the UN Panel of Experts and in particular to paragraphs 40-46 and 51 of the Report, including allegations on training in Bulgaria of military personnel from Zaire. Current practice, documentation procedures and information available in the Ministries and Governmental agencies involved, regarding issues raised by the Panel of Experts, were also subject to investigation.

The Commission also sought, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria, the co-operation of the Governments of Togo and Angola in identifying sources of information which could have proved relevant to the Commission's inquiries; unfortunately, the substantial issues raised in the requests addressed to these two Governments in the respective Notes Verbales of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry remained without response. Therefore the findings and conclusions which follow are based primarily on Bulgarian national information sources.

FINDINGS

The Commission arrived at the following findings with regard to the allegations in the Report of the Panel of Experts :

1. With respect to Question No. 1 ("Copies of all end-user certificates from Togo, related to arms deliveries or training of military personnel, issued after 1997"/, the Commission found that end-user certificates from the MoD of the Republic of Togo, related to arms deliveries and training of military personnel and issued during the period 1997-1998 were present in the files. Since 1997 the Commission has issued 19 permits for arms exports to the Republic of Togo. Nine of these have not been executed.

The end-user certificates for all permits were issued by the MoD of the Republic of Togo, and were signed by Col. Assani Tiddani. The authenticity of some of these EUC has been verified by the Bulgarian MFA through the Embassy of Togo in Moscow.

2. Regarding Question No. 2 ("The names of individuals and/or companies engaged in broker activities under a certain number or under all transactions, requiring end-user certificates from Togo"/, the Commission found that the Bulgarian manufacturers have acted through the intermediary of only one trade company - "CAS-Engineering Consortium" Ltd. - Sofia, with manager Mr. Russi Hubanov Russev, PIN 4202012242, and through its off-shore branch "CAS-Engineering Consortium", registered in Gibraltar with manager Mr. Petar Dimitrov Mirchev, PIN 6509022205, himself a former employee of the "CAS-Engineering Consortium" Ltd. - Sofia. The address of the company based in Sofia is "Slatina" Municipality, 23 Golosh Street.

3. Regarding Question No. 3 ("Information on transportation of deliveries under transactions for which a Togolese end-user certificate was issued") the Commission found that the deliveries were forwarded by the transportation company "Air Cess". The Commission requested the Ministry of Transportation and the General Customs Directorate to make available all information concerning flights operated by "Air Cess" company referred to in the Report of UN Panel of experts within the period since 1997 (over 80 flights), departing from the airports of Burgas, Plovdiv, and Sofia. All available documents of the Company related to flights having as a point of departure the territory of Bulgaria were examined. Detailed data concerning each flight can be found in Annex I to this Report.

4. Regarding Question No. 4 ("List of the transportation companies authorised to transport arms and ammunitions from Bulgaria by air"), the Commission verified the list of all transportation companies which had been issued a permit to transport arms from or to Bulgaria by air. For the period 01.01.1997-30.03.2000, in accordance with paragraph 3. subpara. 3 and 4 of the Council of Ministers Decree No. 38/1996, the Ministry of Transport and Communications submitted to the Interdepartmental Council for the Military-Industrial Complex and Mobilisation Convenience with a view to issuing licences for transportation of arms, certificates concerning the following Bulgarian air cargo companies:

- "Inter Trans-Air"
- "Rila Air" AD
- "Air Sofia" AD
- "Balkan" AD
- "Vega Airlines" OOD - Sofia
- "Air NOVE"-Sofia
- "Bulgarian flying Cargo" AD - Sofia
- "Air Zori"- Sofia
- "Heli Air"- Sofia
- "Zori Air Cargo"-Sofia

5. Regarding Question No. 5 ("Information on possible agreement between Bulgaria and Zaire for training of military personnel during the period 1995-1997") the Governmental Commission found that a contract for the training of military personnel in 1996 existed, involving as parties the Ministry of National Defence and Security of the Territory and the Military veterans of Zaire and the Bulgarian Ministry of Defence. The list of Zairian personnel, their passport and other data are provided in Annex II to this Report.

In the period August - October 1996, 39 military specialists from the Ministry of Defence of Zaire had been trained in "P. Volov" Air Force Academy in the town of Shumen, Bulgaria, with the authorisation of the Ministry of Defence General Staff. The Zairian military specialists were trained for command positions on the "KUB" anti-aircraft missile complex.

6. Regarding Question No. 6 ("Allegations regarding flights presumably operated from the territory of Bulgaria since 1997 with destination to Andulo (Angola), Bailundo (Angola), Kara (Togo)", the Commission, after having examined the air traffic control records for each flight leaving Bulgaria to Angola and Togo, found that the above mentioned destinations were not present in the ICAO database and therefore no data existed about any alleged flights from Bulgarian territory to those destinations. The Commission investigated into all flights departing from Bulgaria to airports in Congo, Togo, Zambia and Zaire for the examined period, as well as all the air companies which operated flights to these countries. In connection with specific questions put by the Panel during their visit in Bulgaria, the Commission inquired specifically into the following cases:

Air Memphis - Egypt

Flight No. MHS 200/03.10.1997, airplane B707/SUPBB, departing from Belgium and landing in Burgas (14.40 hours). Departure from Burgas at 22.48 hours the same day with destination Luanda, Angola with a cargo manifest on defence equipment.

Air Cess - South Africa

The company is registered in Swaziland, RSA. Based in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. Flight No. ACS705/19.01.1998, airplane IL-76/3DRTT. Departure from Burgas 02.07 hours with destination Lome, Togo.

Air Nove - Bulgaria

Flight No. NHA8003/08.10.1999, airplane An-12/LZRAA (property of the air company Rila Co.). Departure from Gorna Orjahovitsa at 08.40 hours with destination Niamtougou, Togo. The cargo manifest declared defence equipment of Armimex Shareholding Company (1000 automatic machine guns). The permission No. 1780/05.10.1999 for this export was issued by the Commission for Control and Permission of Foreign Trade Activities in Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies at the Ministry of Economy, on the basis of an end-user certificate issued by the Presidency of the Republic of Guinea.

7. On question No. 7 (Any information on arms dealers known by the names of Imad Kabir and Jean Seber, believed to be of Lebanese origin), concerning the particular arms dealers, the investigation found no data in the databases of the Ministry of the Interior and the Security Services about possible presence of these persons on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.

8. On question No. 8 (Name of the arms dealers who brokered the deal involving false Zambian end-user certificates, as well as the names of other individuals and/or companies involved in the transaction) the following has been established:

On 19/10/1998 the Commission for control and permission of Foreign Trade Activities in Arms and dual-use goods and technologies with the former Ministry of Trade and Tourism issued to Metalchim Commerce Share holding Company permission No. 1281/1998 for the sale of 30 pcs. P27P rockets to the US company Miltex, which had presented an end-user certificate, issued by the MoD of Zambia. The commodity was property of the Bulgarian MoD and with the permission of the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army an inspection, testing and approval of the items had been conducted. Upon request by the Ministry of Trade and Tourism the Ministry of Foreign Affairs carried out a verification of the end-use certificate, as a result of which it was found that the document was not authentic. According to existing information, the certificate had been submitted to Mr. Orlin Ivanov Vaglenov, PIN 5109266822, president of Metalchim Commerce Share holding Company, by Mr. Botyo Peev Peev, PIN 5208066844, who was representative of Miltex-USA and former manager of Start Bul Ltd. - Sofia, licensed for foreign trade activities in arms until 1997.

As regards the additional questions addressed by the Panel of Experts on UNITA Sanctions to the Bulgarian authorities, the findings are as follows:

- * In relation to the question whether there are records on the three particular persons, the data bases of the Republic of Bulgaria contain information only on Victor Bout, who, according to data of the Border Police made visits to Bulgaria in the period 1995 to 1999. During that period this individual visited plants of the Military Industrial Complex (during 1999 he visited "VMZ" - Sopot, "Arsenal"-Kazanlak, "Arcus" - Ljaskovets, "Beta" - Cherven Brjag, "Samel" - Samokov and "Niti" - Kazanlak) in the capacity of a receiver of special equipment for Rwanda. The export was executed by the "KAS-Engineering Consortium" Ltd. There is no evidence of visits to Bulgaria by any of the other persons whose names were cited by the Panel of Experts.

- * In connection with the question whether grounds existed for the allegations that arms deliveries to UNITA had been made by air with AN 32 or AN 24 type of aircraft which allegedly took off from Bulgaria having unloaded and refuelled, the Commission demanded information on cited aircraft, as well as on all cargo (transport) aircraft having operated flights from Bulgaria in the period under consideration. From the obtained information it can be concluded that AN 32 and AN 24 type aircraft are not capable of flying over such long distances without series of landings and refuelling. From the certificates available and on the basis of information provided by the Customs Authorities, it was found that such small aircraft had not been used for transportation of equipment under the different contracts.

The Governmental Commission attaches hereto data provided by the Ministry of Transport on Il-76 and other cargo aircraft which had operated flights to destinations in the countries in question. (Annex I)

- * The Commission also attaches to this report a list of the companies which had been licensed to perform foreign trade activities in arms during the investigated period (Annex III).

- * On the question about how "brokering" of deals in arms and dual-use goods is regulated under the Bulgarian legislation, the Commission found that currently the issue is not legally regulated.

* In connection with the question on how the Bulgarian authorities proceeded in response to indications or allegations in the media on alleged involvement of companies in illegal deliveries of special equipment, the conclusion of the Commission is that in such cases the requirements of the Bulgarian laws in force are duly respected. Each media allegation is considered by the Commission and in cases of a serious doubt an investigation is initiated by the authorised institutions (Ministry of the Interior and the Prosecutor's office), while the execution of the deal in question is suspended for the duration of investigative proceedings. If the allegations are confirmed, the license of the company is revoked.

* As regards the question about the portable anti-aircraft system IGLA, missile No. 1915285 and launcher No. 009M322, and anti-aircraft gun ZU-23 No. 34085NM34, the Commission established that weapons with the indicated markings have neither been manufactured nor repaired on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.

CONCLUSIONS

Upon thorough examination of relevant data and material evidence available to the Commission within the scope of jurisdiction of the Republic of Bulgaria,

Drawing on the results of investigation into specific issues regarding Bulgaria addressed in the Report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to UNSC resolution 1237 (1999),

Given the absence of reference in the UN Panel Report to convincing specific and direct evidence in support of the allegations regarding Bulgaria,

The Commission concludes:

- No material proof has been found to corroborate the allegations of the UN Panel Report in respect of possible involvement of Bulgarian authorities, government officials, Bulgarian trade companies or persons permanently resident and operating in the territory of Bulgaria, in deliberate or knowingly committed violations of UN sanctions against UNITA
- The allegations regarding training of UNITA military personnel in the territory of Bulgaria have not been confirmed

In spite of the above findings, the Commission has found certain weaknesses and deficiencies in the functioning of the Arms and Dual-use Goods Export mechanism of the Republic of Bulgaria, including in the implementation of relevant legislative provisions and regulations, inter alia in the areas of processing and storage of documentation, timely submission of reports where required, and inter-agency co-ordination. In this respect the Commission recommends that adequate measures be identified, considered and decided upon by the Council of Ministers, with a view to enhancing the efficiency of State control over foreign trade activities in arms and dual-use goods and technologies and in order to strengthen the existing mechanisms in this field. In addition, with regard to the specific issue which was subject to the present inquiry, the Commission recommends that the Government adopt a comprehensive regulation to ensure strict and consistent implementation of the UN sanctions and restrictions regarding UNITA.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
13 July 2000
English
Original: English, French
and Russian

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, in particular its resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998, 1183 (1998) of 15 July 1998, 1222 (1999) of 15 January 1999, 1252 (1999) of 15 July 1999 and 1285 (2000) of 13 January 2000,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 July 2000 (S/2000/647) on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP),

Recalling also the letter to its President from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 16 June 2000 (S/2000/602) and the letter to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Representative of Croatia of 5 April 2000 (S/2000/289), concerning the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders,

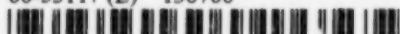
Noting once again the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular articles 1 and 3, the latter reaffirming their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Noting with satisfaction that the overall situation in the UNMOP area of responsibility has remained stable and calm,

Reiterating its concern about continuing violations of the demilitarization regime, including limitations placed on the free movement of United Nations military observers,

Noting with satisfaction that the opening of crossing points between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro) in the demilitarized zone continue to facilitate civilian and commercial traffic in both directions without security incidents and continue to represent a significant confidence-building measure in the normalization of relations between the two parties, and *urging* the parties to utilize these openings as a basis for further confidence-building measures to achieve the normalization of relations between them,

Reiterating its serious concerns about the lack of substantive progress towards a settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in the continuing bilateral negotiations



between the parties pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996 (S/1996/706, annex), *noting* positive developments in this regard, and *calling* for the resumption of discussions,

Expressing its concern over the delay in putting in place a comprehensive demining programme by the parties,

Commending the role played by UNMOP, and *noting* also that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintaining conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994 and the statement of its President of 10 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/4),

Welcoming and *encouraging* efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 January 2001;

2. *Reiterates* its calls upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarized regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to reduce tension and to improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement;

3. *Notes with concern* the lack of progress by the parties in devising means of implementing the recommendations and options to develop confidence-building measures with which they were provided pursuant to its request in resolution 1252 (1999), *encourages* the parties to take concrete steps to implement such recommendations and options with a view to, *inter alia*, further facilitating the freedom of movement of the civilian population, and *requests* the Secretary-General to report on the matter by 15 October 2000;

4. *Urges* once again that the parties abide by their mutual commitments and implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations, and *stresses* in particular the urgent need for them to fulfil rapidly and in good faith their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with article 4 of the Agreement;

5. *Requests* the parties to continue to report at least bi-monthly to the Secretary-General on the status of their bilateral negotiations;

6. *Reiterates* its call upon the parties to put a comprehensive demining programme in place in the identified minefields in the UNMOP area of responsibility;

7. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational stabilization force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 and extended by resolution 1305 (2000) of 21 June 2000 to cooperate fully with each other;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.